

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1902. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, per Month SUNDAY, per Year.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.
Tax Sun, New York City.

Paris-Klosque Nc. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Glosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have refected articles returned, they must in all cases send stam as for that purpose.

Cosmopolitan New York.

New York is a cosmopolitan city; and the steady inflow of immigration consequent upon the better times and larger opportunities in the United States than abroad is keeping it so despite a steady increase in the percentage of native American population.

When the census of 1890 was taken the project of a Greater New York was yet under discussion. The total population of what is now the Greater New York was then, in round figures, 2,480,000, the number of native-born inhabitants heing 1,520,000, and of foreign-born inhabitants 940,000. The percentage of foreign-born inhabitants was 38.20. By the new census figures, just published. the population of New York city, 3,437,-202 is thus divided: Native-born inhabitants, 2,167,122; and foreign-born inhabitants, 1,270,000; The foreign-born population of New York city has increased 330,000 in ten years and the native-born population in the same period has increased 647,000, nearly twice as much. The percentage of foreign-born inhabitants in 1900 was 36.95, or one and a quarter per cent. less than in 1890.

An examination of the figures in detail shows that the increase in the foreign-born population of New York has not been general. Thus, ten years ago there were 55,000 natives of Russia in the territory of the Greater New York. Now there are 155,000, a gain of 100,000. Ten years ago there were 50,000 Italians. there are 145,000. During the period between 1890 and 1900 the number of Polish inhabitants has increased from 9,000 to 82,000, of Hungarians from 18,000 to 31,000, of Swedes and Norwegians from 23,000 to 40,000, of emians from 8,000 to 15,000, and of Chinamen, notwithstanding the enforcement of the provisions of the Exclusion law, from 2,800 to 6,000.

The Germans, now the largest elemen of the foreign-born population of New York, the English, the Scotch and the French, have not increased their num bers, which remain about stationary. The Canadians, the new colony of the Roumanians, and another new colony of Syrians have increased largely; while the number of Irish-born inhabitants of New York was actually less in 1900 than in 1890, and the percentage of Irish-born inhabitants to the whole population de-cidedly less. Irish immigration to the city of New York has practically ceased.

The Milkless Islands.

There is plenty of water around the Philippines so that the tears shed in this country over their inhabitants are not strictly necessary. Admitting that it is a dreadful fate to be governed by the United States rather than by miscelhifting cutthro the philoflipinos doing for their downtrodden " little brown brothers across the blue sea?" Speeches relieve the pressure of the speaker, and resolutions of sympathy are greatly appreciated the man who makes them, but are these the only offerings and help which the enemies of despotism are ready to bestow? A man, even if he be a brother and a patriot, cannot live well on reso-

lutions alone. Governor TAPT told the Philippines Committee last week that, so far as he knew, no milk is produced in the islands although there are excellent cattle ranges. In his opinion, milk-producing animals may be imported with advantage. With advantage to the islands and to the importer, we suppose, but leave all considerations of base commercialism out of account. Here is an opportunity for the anti-imperialists to show in a small but thoroughly practical way their interest in the Philippines. Shall milk grow where no milk ever grew before? Will Col. BRYAN dedicate his celebrated Jersey heifer to the oppressed islanders? Will the New England branch of the Anti-Imperialist League send a she goat? Now is the time to subscribe.

Depression in British Shipping.

It was a doleful story that Mr. JOHN BRUCE MURRAY, President of the Clyde Steamship Owners' Association, had to tell his people the other day in Glasgow at their annual meeting. Notwithstanding the fact that a larger amount of tonnage than ever was employed in the South African war, the depression in freights is very serious and is daily becoming more acute. For some time. he said, it had been practically impossible to obtain remunerative employment for vessels except for those of large size and in specially favored circumstances; while the amount of tonnage laid up in Great Britain and in Continental ports was increasing. One of the causes for this state of things was alleged to be the overproduction of shipping beyond the demand for it, and at a moment when trade generally was declining.

The past year was a record one in shipbuilding, the industry having been developed to an extent hitherto unknown. To this was added the increasing rivalry of England's two great competitors this country and Germany, both of which are putting forth all their efforts to secure a large share of the carrying trade of the world. The Germans, not content with establishing direct lines of their own to different countries, had already bought up and were still buying British lines in the Far East, and even

some on the coast of this continent. But even more dangerous than the

German invesion of the ocean carrying trade are, according to Mr. MURRAY, the large trusts formed and contemplated in this country to deal with shipping, and the great railroads which control the immense traffic in produce from the West, upon which British Atlantic lines have relied mainly hitherto. In the success of this policy, he sees the transfer to the American flag of a very large share of the important trade that had in the past been almost a British monopoly. In short, the British shipowners who previously had only to contend with internal competition, are now face to face with international

The British Government at last begins to realize the seriousness of the situation and a short time ago appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the effects of foreign legislation concerning shipping and subsidies, which has already collected a large amount of evidence. Its work, however, is yet far from completion. The drift of the evidence already taken is in support of a policy of subsidies for British shipping, and public sentiment seems to be shaping itself favorably to that method of averting the ruin with which the British carrying trade is alleged to be threatened through foreign competition.

A Clergyman's Views on Law. The latest striking contribution to

the discussion about the liquor law is the sermon preached on Sunday by the rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Harlem, the Rev. H. P. NICHOLS. " How far is the law to be enforced?"

asks Dr. NICHOLS. Evidently, in the latter's opinion, as far only as the official primarily concerned thinks best " Laws should be designed for pre-

venting men from injuring their neigh-Some laws aim to enable men to benefit their neighbors. " In the enforcement of law there i some discretion allowed to the executor.

As it may interest people to know Dr. NICHOLS's authority for this theory, we will quote it: " One of our foremost clergymen assured me that this is the fact. He said 'it is universally admitted that all law permits discrimina-tion to the executor.' However little this legal commentator, whoever he may be, knows about the law, it is safe to say that he would do infinitely less harm at the bar than he does in the pulpit.

"There must be discretion in enforcing the laws." It is the common belief that that is also the opinion of Mayer Low, though the latter does not say so in so many words.

Raiding the Constitution.

The present Constitution of the State of New. York, which was adopted on Nov. 6, 1894, and took effect on Jan. 1, 1895, contains a full and complete plan for the visitation and inspection of all charitable institutions and of all public and private insane asylums and of all prisons. This provision is found in sec-tion 11 of Article VIII.:

The Legislature shall provide for a State Board of Charities, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, orporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformstory character, excepting only such instituti as are hereby made subject to the visitation and inspection of either of the commissions hereinafter mentioned, but including all reformatories except those in which adult males convicted of felony shall be confined: a State Com Lunacy, which shall visit and inspect all institueither public or private, used for the care tions for epileptics or idiots); a State Commission of Prisons which shall visit and inspect all institu tions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime or detained as witnesses

or debtors." The following section provides that the members of the said board, and of the said commissions, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 13 of the same article provides that existing laws relating to the institutions referred to, and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as they be not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, shall remain in force until amended or repealed, and that the visitation and inspection provided for in the Constitution shall not be exclusive of other visitation and inspection now

authorized by law. It is manifest from a reading of these various provisions that the whole power of visitation and inspection, and the sole power of visitation and inspection, when not already conferred by statute at the time of the adoption of the Constitution on Jan. 1, 1895, was thereafter to be vested in the State Board of Charities, the State Commission in Lunacy, and the State Commission of Prisons as the case might be, that is to say, over the respective institutions or classes of institutions com-

mitted to their several cares. The bills now before the Legislature, although not in terms in contravention of those provisions of the State Constitution, are in reality just as unconstitutional as they would be if they struck at it squarely and openly. It needs no argument to demonstrate the apparent purpose of the organic lawmakers or the framers of the State Constitution. They left the active management of all charitable institutions, of all insane asylums, and of all prisons, to be provided for from time to time, in such manner as might seem fitting to the Legislature. But the superior control embraced in the power of visitation and inspection was designed to be permanently vested in the State Board of Charities, the State Commission in Lunacy and the State Commission of

This clear and well-defined purpose is sought to be destroyed and over thrown by the bills now before the Legislature, which seek, under the guise of the bestowal of an added power, that is to say, the power of management, to make it impossible for the Constitutional board and commissions to exercise, properly and efficiently, the powers of

visitation now vested in them. This process of Constitutional subversion, to be achieved by a species of introversion, is further disclosed in the provisions contained in the various new

netitutions by boards other than ons. In brief, visitation and inspection now invested in the State comm is to be nullified by rendering it less exclusive, and by the imposition of onerous and impossible duties of management upon the same State commissions, while the active management now vested in various voluntary boards of laymen is to be wholly taken away, and they are to receive, in lieu thereof, the bait of the power of visitation and inspection.

Underneath and underlying it all we discover a dangerous attempt at centralizing political power at Albany.

It is said by some writers that the general spread or extension of common school education should be fostered on the special ground that it tends to develop a free people and to strengthen the republican and democratic principles inherent in our form of government. When bills such as these can receive favorable attention in the Legislature, it would seem that such education as these solons have received has not served to develop in them either a love of freedom or a respect for Constitutional safeguards.

A Notable Retirement From Business The Hon. WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY has worn shoes of such ample proportions for so many years that the an-nouncement that he will withdraw from the highways of business to don the carpet slippers of the fireside is of more than passing importance. It appears that Mr. WHITNEY is having some difficulty in laying aside the footgear in which he has stridden past most of his fellows in the pursuits he undertook. It isn't easy to let down with the proper gentleness the tremendously heavy burden of property which Mr. WHITNEY has in recent years been carrying on his shoulders. The late MARCELLUS HART-LEY was always considered a very wellto-do citizen, but when he died it was found that he had been possessed of something like sixty millions of dollars. We won't guess as to Mr. WHITNEY'S accumulation.

As men regard success, he has had enough of it and to spare. It has followed him everywhere to the arena of politics, to the circle of the running track, to the seats of the money-changers. Once he ran for the office of District Attorney of this county and was defeated. But out of defeat he rose to the bettersalaried job of Corporation Counsel. Then, judging by achieved results, he became the most successful politician of his time. And later, his genius developed the greatest system of city transportation in the world, and made him the possessor of great wealth. Now, at the none too mellow age of sixty, he insists on getting out of the whirl of business and of public life to the quiet of his library and the nerve-soothing atmosphere of the turf and of genial

friends, old and young.

Some persons may incline to sympathize with Mr. WHITNEY in his difficulties about thus getting away. We don't. It was VICTOR HUGO who said that "forty is the old age of youth, and fifty is the youth of old age." If that be true, then Mr. WHITNEY is only an old man in knickerbockers. Some of the best years of his life are before him. Experience has set up the sign posts, and the burden should be light and the road smooth. We wish for him a pleasant journey.

Concert May Be Better Than Opera

The hubbub about the opera box at the performance to be given to Prince HENRY might have been avoided, or, being now on, may be equelched by transforming the performance in question into a concert, for which sort of affairs stockholders, we believe, have no rights to their boxes.

The programme now provides for something more like a concert than an opera, and it promises to be dolefully long. The Prince is to dine with the Mayor on the night in question, and cannot possibly reach the Opera House before half-past 9 or 10 o'clock. A concert beginning at 9 would enable the audience to get seated comfortably. and worked up to the appropriate degree of impatience to get a sight of the distinguished guest; and it would close before weariness and boresomeness had set in. An act of an opera also would scarcely open the door to argument that the performance was not a concert but an opera, and so bring us back to where we are.

Will the person who exchanged a very large olds: supper, last wednesday night, as soon as the find out the mistake return the silk one to the owner? —Fairfield Journal.

Not unless persons in Maine are diametrically different from most other persons. The person who mistakes a very large old cotton umbrella for a new silk one

will prefer to continue in his delusion. A photograph of the figurehead on the Cincinnati shows that the decision of the Navy Department to go back to the old style of ornamentation for the bows of its ships is being put into effect with judgment and good taste. The Cincinnati has a figurehead worthy of the days of the old three-deckers. On a dolphin's back stands a winged Victory on whose hands, held above the head, stands an eagle, alert and defiant. The attitude of the figure is graceful and vigorous, and the whole effect is inspiriting. No set form is to be followed in making the figureheads for our vessels each ship will have a figurehead designed especially for it. If the other vessels fare as well as the Cincinnati, our navy will be a floating art gallery, and certainly more beautiful than it is now.

Col. BRYAN's first lieutenant abroad Mr. Moreton Frewen, formally threv up the sponge in Denver last week, in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce The battle of silver has been fought lost," said he. Mr. FREWEN added that " the losers can well afford to accept defeat with good humor." Most of them, perhaps.

The lesson of the Biddle episode in Pitts burg is that the rule which excludes the murderer from contact with the world from the moment final sentence is passed should be extended to the wardens' wives and rigidly enforced Human nature's impulse to sympathize with suffering, even in the case of criminals, is par it was at the bottom of the downfall of bills for visitation and inspection of the unhappy oreature in Pittsburg who

wrecked her own home in a mad effort ther. The effect upon men of co with criminals is, commonly, to obliterate what sympathy they may have had origin ally; upon women it may be the

The discussion of what makes women do crass hings has occupied the attention of mankind to large extent ever since the world was created—Indianopolis Sentinei.

Mankind would have been in much bette ousiness if it had considered its own ample stock of craziness and let alone the mor gifts of womankind in that regard

A new and affecting voice is heard Kansas. It belongs to the new editor of the Hoisington Dispatch. Saluting his readers and the world, he cries:

"Wickedness and superstition must be uprooted and transplanted with the ensign of liberty. Jus-tice must prevail, if we have to extract the fangs the zenith of his glory; the sun of success will ahed the effulgent rays to every crevice of earth and the demon of all time will not only be annihilated, but utterly obliterated, and trampled in the dust

Meanwhile cash payment, strictly i advance, will be preferred to produce But can there be any wickedness and superstifion left among the Jayhawkers after so many relays of prophete?

Senator Brown has introduced a bi at Albany exempting from taxation Adirondack land owned by private interests on which timber less than ten inches

If there is a bill in the Legislature that ought to be killed quicker than this one we should like to see it. But the Brown bill can't be killed too quickly.

CUBA.

The Prospect for Tariff Legislation Considered More Promising.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Cuban situation is now at its most interesting stage. After weeks of hearings, by the Ways and Means Committee, the inability to dis-tinguish between the primary production and the refining of sugars, both domestic and foreign has prompted the committee to deny any relief to the Cuban sugar industries.

Up to the present at the hearings of the Ways and Means Committee the representatives of the refining interests have been con spicuous by their absence, for it was ex ected that a percentage reduction would be pected that a percentage reduction would be granted to Cuba and they (the refiners) knew that they would get the benefit of such a measure instead of the Cubans.

The failure to grant any assistance what-

The failure to grant any assistance whatever makes the situation dangerous for the refiners, while it but temporarily satisfies the beet and Louisiana people.

The representatives of the domestic sugar producers were, each and all, so busily engaged in a mad endeavor to monopolize the credit of having blocked all assistance to the Cubans that they have jumped from the pan into the fire, and obliged the two refining combines to come forward and champion the cause of the Cubans.

A few of the beet and Louisiana people, in the last few days, have just begun to realize that if Cuba is not assisted it will not only violate the national pledge to assist Cuba, but precipitate annexation, and that this means the ruin of the beet sugar, the Louisiana sugar and the American refining monopoly.

Individual shortsightedness prompted the opposing of any and all assistance to the Cubans, when general interests and the slightest particle of understanding of the subject would have indicated the propriety of granting at least some assistance to Cuba. One must to-day travel a long distance to find an individual who fails to realize that without assistance at this juncture the people of the Island of Cuba will be starved into announcing their consent to an early annexation.

nouncing their consent to an early annexation.

A percentage reduction of duty on free
Cuba s sugars wipes out the Louisiana and the
beet industries while it strengthens the two
refining combines.

No assistance rendered to the Cuban sugar
industry means not only the annexation of
the island at an early date, but the wiping
out of the beet and the Louisiana sugar industries, as well as a 75 per cent. shrinkage of
the refining combine's common stock.

The nexisect of the sugar refining people
to take an energetic part in the hearings
before the Ways and Means Committee can
only be accounted for by their representatives having failed to recognize that there
was more politive than sugar in the minds of
the members of the Committee.

Is not the outlook favorable for an animated reconsideration of the subject at no
late date?

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. The Color Line in Religion

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In you ssue of last Sunday, under the caption of "Color Line in Religion," a correspondent
"N. M. E.," states among other facts tha the Roman Catholic Church is not a denon ination divided on the color question, that i repudiates the principles of division, find ing room for everybody on one plane."
add, perhaps so but not on all matters. I take for granted that "N. M. E." has no

investigated this matter very deeply. Up until a few days ago I would have expressed present facts that are contrary to your correspondent's impression.
On Jan. 6 glaring announcement was made

in a Brooklyn paper of the coming opening of the Columbian Lyceum, a night school for educational purposes maintained by the Columbian Club at its clubhouse 81 Hanson place. In an interview with the reporter of said paper, the Rev. Father M. McCarty of St. Augustine's Roman Catho-lic Church, and who is chairman of the Ly-ceum Committee, stated that ambitious young men of all religions and races would be welcomed as students and that upon this universal principle the school was to be con-ducted.

be welcomed as students and that upon this universal principle the school was to be conducted.

Desirous of enjoying the benefits offered, on Jan. 15 I presented myself at the clubhouse, filled out my application, paid my tuition fee of \$10 and received a membership ticket entitling me to seventy lessons, I received lessons on Jan. 23 and 24. On the following Monday (27th) I attended the Lyceum for further instructions and as I was about to go to my classroom, Father McCarty stopped me and told me emphatically that while they (the Lyceum Committee) would like to have me as a student, it was impossible for them to have any "mixed classes," also that the board of managers of the club had thoroughly discussed this matter on Sunday, Jan. 26, and the unanimous decision was that the benefits of the school were not to be accorded to "colored people." Then adding insult to injury he told me I might leave my application on file and when sufficient number of Afro-Americans had applied to warrant the opening of a special class, he would be glad to send for me. I quickly declined, and without thanks.

The points involved are these: Surely the gentleman of the Lyceum Committee who gave me my application and took my tuition fee was not color-blind and knew I was an Afro-American, that was the time the refusal should have been made instead of waiting until after I had received two lessons and also purchased the necessary books to study from.

Why did not Father McCarty state publicly that all races were welcome, excepting the Afro-American? Does he not suppose we have any embitious young men among us?

The father also told me that even were I a Catholic, my color would prohibit my further continuance in his school as a student. You will observe the two different positions he coverity of Catholics is deeper than Catholicism.

My membership ticket I still possess as a took. This proves that the color question in the minds of Catholics is deeper than Catholicism.

My membership ticket I still possess as a souverir of Catholic benevolence. I can also furnish the name and address of another Afro-American whose treatment was in some respects similar to mine.

HENRY A. WILLIAMSON.

BROOKLIN, Feb. 8.

Death of Senator Allison's Brother From the Des Motnes Leader.

The public has known little of James H. Alitson

The public has known intee of sames H. Allison, younger brother of Senator Allison, who died Sunday at his home in Belmond, Wright county. The deceased resided long at Peosta, Dubuque county, but a few years ago removed to his farm in Wright county, where he has since resided. The sketches of his life do not indicate that he ever held any Imperial-Royal. Prom the Opening Address of the Mairon President of the Jova State Congress of Mothers.

We have met together to-night for a serious and a noble purpose, to counsel with men and women of wisdom and experience as to the Poor Children! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is well to purpose, to counsel with men and isdom and experience as to the best

ABOUND THE GALLERIES.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF MINIATURE PAINTERS AT ENGEDLER'S GALLERY. The third annual exhibition of the Ameri-

can Society of Miniature Painters, which has just been opened at Knoedler's Gallery, Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, will continue until Feb. 15. While miniature painters apparently are

not agreed as to what exactly constitutes a miniature, admitting many varieties between the two extremes of the simple little portrait and of a picture scene, as it were, through the reverse end of a telescope, it would be presumptuous, per-haps, to attempt a definition. Yet, I suppose, we are agreed that it should have a quality of exquisiteness; that it should not only be little, but have the special charm of littleness; a certain dainty dis-cretion in choice of color and treatment. such daintiness as belongs to an Elzevir bibelot, that does not emulate the quali ties of a quarto but preserves its own peculiar distinction of littleness, so that to think of it as being anything but little would be to missits chief charm. If we are agreed upon this, we may be disposed to feel that strong colors, still more strong contrasts of color are of doubtful value in a minlature; that broad, impulsive brush work while it is a merit in a large picture, acquires a kind of flippancy in the little one; more over, that simplicity and apparent artlessness become virtues and that there may be a particular charm in preserving some portion of the ivory surface undis-turbed by paint. Personally, I feel all this so strongly that it may affect my judgment in discriminating between these exhibits, wherefore it is only fair to state one's position squarely. Nor does this point of view lean toward mere prettiness, which is objectionable here as in other kinds of painting; or to a daintiness which is at the expense of lively reality in the face. The miniature may be, and we may be pardoned for thinking that i should be, as full of life in its epitomized

way as is a large portrait. Judging the exhibits then, rightly or wrongly, in this manner, one will pass over but no strength of drawing; in which littleness becomes pettiness, because there is no suggestion of a living, breathing personality or even of anatomical con-struction behind this limpid veil of color. Others one will hasten by because the brusqueness of coloring or arrangement robs them of the intrinsic charm of daintiness; and others, because they suggest only a large picture reduced to a small scale and have not the essential qualities that one is looking for in a miniature. These being sifted out, there still remain a considerable number that will well repay

Beginning with the work of members of the society, one singles out for sincere appreciation the "Mildred" by William J. Baer; a portrait which has the fragrance of young womanhood, the suggestion of vibrating life and a delightful exquisiteness of feeling throughout. His "Fancy Por-trait of Mrs. S." is most skilfully drawn, very pure in color and real enough, but has not the peculiar miniature quality of the former one. One thinks of it as a picture in petto and has the same feeling still more pronounced regarding "In Arcadia," a lady sitting upon a bank in a forest. The group by Lydia Field Emmet, clever and lifelike though all the examples are, seems on the whole lacking in the distinctive quality of daintiness. Their art is of the robuster kind. One feels this even more thoroughly in the case of the pieces shown by Isaac A. Josephi. These include four seated figures in richly and sometimes strongly colored gowns and the drawing is a little vehement, not to say harsh in outline. They have nothing of the sentiment that in one's own opinion should attach to a miniature as being some thing of exceedingly precious association of some tenderly intimate relationship On the other hand, in Lucia Fairchile Fuller's examples, this sentiment is very appreciable. Not in the portrait of Mr. J. Higginson, with a bookshelf behind the head, for this again has the picture quality and the arrangement in this minute is without the dignity and seriousness that it might possess if on a larger scale. But the others, one and all in vary scale. But the others, one and all in varying degree, have intimacy and exquisiteness of feeling. And they have, too, a certain delicate piquancy of individuality; noticeable particularly in "No. 14. Mrs. H. Hobart Porter," where the bust is clad in pale blue damask and black bows are placed with a kind of serious coquetry on the hair and dress. In all her examples, however, a very sensitive artistry is revealed; each has its own separate expression of delicately vivacious individuality, as discreet as it is original; and I singled out the one example only because the painter has here as it is original; and I singled out the one example only because the painter has here attained a more than usually delightful raciness of artistic treatment. This freshness in the way of seeing the subject reappears in some of the examples by Laura Coombs Hills; notably in one of a lady with a lace fichu over a green silk bodice; of a child in pink sailor suit, and of a lady in pale mauve gown with a bunch of violetheld to her breast. Each has that agreeable quality of unexpectedness, and so have most of the other examples, but with less apontaneousness and also with less disheld to her breast. Each has that agreeable quality of unexpectedness, and so
have most of the other examples, but with
less apontaneousness and also with less discreetness than in the case of the three before
mentioned. Some of the others appear a
little more consciously mannered in the
surprise they offer, or overstep a triffe the
juste milieu of freedom and originality
that so small a compass should exact.
William J. Whittemore shows a wee picture
of "Miss Marjorie H.," the appeal of which
it is impossible to resist, but from the standpoint of a miniature the "Portrait" is preferable and equally charming.

Among the exhibits of non-members of
the society I noticed expecially "Bijie"
by Brunetta Hermann; "Miss Whitney"
by Caroline H. Houston; "Miss Marion A."
by Clara F. Howard; a portrait of a baby
by Jessie Isaace and of a child by Paul
King, and "Miss Charlotte Taylor," by
Thomas R. Manley. But the best of the
work by non-members is the "Portrait of
Miss H.," by Frank A. Aiken, which, in-

King, and "Miss Charlotte Taylor," by Thomas R. Manley. But the best of the work by non-members is the "Portrait of Miss H.," by Frank A. Aiken, which, indeed, ranks among the very best things in the exhibition. Well drawn and painted, it is a breathing portrait of a young lady of very winsome type; the keynote of the delicately vibrating color scheme being the tint of the ivory, to the purity and exquisiteness of which the sentiment as well as the color is attuned. And I am not thinking only of the sentiment of character, which is also rendered in the expression of the face and in the sweet composure of the figure, but of the sentiment of the little eval of painted ivory itself. Like a few others in this exhibition it is one of those miniatures that in the years to come will retain its fragrant savor of suggestiveness. Even the hands of strangers will handle it with tenderness, while their minds stray back in a reverie of recollections of their own.

And is not something of this feeling, after all, the one which we associate with a true miniature? An intimacy of feeling we look for in all portraits, expecting to find it identified in large ones, with a certain noble seriousness of expression, but in the miniature with a delicate aroma of sentiment; such as clings around the little human mementoes laid away in a old cabinet—a giove or bunch of withered flowers or lock of hair; a baby's sock, the child's first ill-spelt letter or the last trembling writing of a mother.

call attention to the fact that Prince Henry is not an "Imperial visitor" at all. His brother and his brother's wife and cidest son are the only imperial persons in Germany: the sailor prince who is coming here is of royal Prussian blood, not of Imperio

DR. BUTLERS INSTALLATION. Presidents Filot and Hadley Will Speak

-Exercises April 18 and 19. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will be in-stalled as President of Columbia University at formal exercises to be held on April 18 and 19 The committee of college trustees reported to the full body yesterday the plans for the installation. President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell and Mayor Low will all be

April 18 will be set apart especially for the students. On Saturday, April 19, all the college buildings will be thrown open to visitors, and Alumni Memorial Hall will be given up to graduate reunions and a formal lunch. The students, guests and officers will assemble in the University Library at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoo and will proceed in academic procession to the gymnasium building, where the to the gymnasium building, where the exercises will be held. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Dr. Marvin I. Vincent, after which William C. Schermerhorn, chairman of the university trustees, will deliver a brief address and hand the charter and keys of the university over to the President-elect, who will respond briefly. Addresses by representatives of the various faculties will follow, and remarks will be made by a representative of the Aumni Association and by a student.

Presidents Eliot of Harvard and Hadley

of Yale have accepted invitations to make addresses. President Butler will then de-liver his formal inaugural address. Bishop Henry C. Potter will pronounce the bene-

diction.

In the evening an installation dinner will be served by the Alumni Association at Sherry's, at which the guests of the afternoon will be invited to be present and speak.

Abram S. Hewitt and Dr. Edward Tru-Abram S. Hewitt and Dr. Edward Tru-deau attended the meeting of the trustees for the first time yesterday in their capacity as trustees. President Butler announced the receipt of a legacy of \$50,000 from the late Henry Villard, and it was voted to apply the money to the endowment of a Villard professorship in Germanic lan-

CONSPIRACY IN LABOR STRIKES. Senator Hoar's Bill Defining It Is Payorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Senator Hoar's bill defining conspiracy in connection with labor strikes was ordered favorably reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary

at its meeting to-day.

The bill provides "that no agreement, combination, or contract by or between two or more persons to do or procure to be done, or not to do or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of any trade dispute between employers and employees in the District of Columbia or in any Territory of the United States, or between employers and employees who may be engaged in trade or commerce be-tween the several States, or between any Territory and another, or between any Territory or Territories and any State or States or the District of Columbia, or with States of the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, shall be deemed criminal, nor shall those engaged therein be indictable or otherwise punishable for the crime of conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime, nor shall such agreement, combination or contract be considered as in restraint of trade or commerce, nor shall any restraining order or injunction be issued with relation thereto. Nothing in this act is to exempt from punishment, otherwise than exempt from punishment, otherwise than as herein excepted, any persons guilty of conspiracy for which punishment is now provided by any act of Congress, but such act of Congress shall, as to the agreements, combinations and contracts hereinbefore referred to, be construed as if this act was therein contained."

DEFEAT FOR POWELL CLAYTON.

President Withdraws the Name of Henry M. Cooper for Marshal In Arkansas. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The President today withdrew from the Senate the nomination of Henry M. Cooper to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas. The withdrawal of Cooper is defeat for the Republican "machine" of Arkansas and for its leader, Powell Clayton, who has practically dictated the appointments in that State for some years. Clayton is United States Minister to Mexico and National Republican Committeeman from Arkansas. Cooper served four years as Marshal and was reappointed by President McKinley in April last and his name was sent to the Senate in December by Mr. Roosevelt. 'His confirmation was opposed by the anti-machine Republicans of Arkansas, who filed charges against him, one of the allegations being that Cooper and the other Federal office-holders in the State pooled and divided their salaries. from Arkansas. Coop their salaries.

CHICAGO LAKE FRONT SUIT.

The Supreme Court Settles It in Pavor of the Illinois Central Railroad. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- What is believed o be the last of the litigation over the lake front at Chicago, which has been in progress in one form or another for more than a score of years, was settled by the decision score of years, was settled by the decision of the Supreme Court to-day, announced by Justice Harlan. The judgment affirmed those of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois and of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh district, to the effect that the piers and wharves of the Illinois Central Railroad on the lake front did not extend beyond the line of practical navigability of the lake, and therefore that the company was not to be disturbed in its possession of them. The United States and the city of Chicago were parties to the suit, and the rights of were parties to the suit, and the rights of all of them were adjudged by the decision. The court took a recess until the 24th inst.

To Observe Victor Hugo's Birthday. Columbia University will have a cele-

bration on Feb. 26 in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo. The exercises will be held in the auditorium of the new Horace Mann School on 120th street. Edmund Clarence Stedman will preside and addresses will be made in English by Hamilton Wright Mable and in French by Prof. Leopold

The Fate of the Original Mr. Squeers

From the Youth's Companion. The thoughtlessness of writers in cariin their novels has been the cause of much annoyance and suffering to sensitive person Both Dickens and Thackeray sinned in this

annoyance and suffering to sensitive persons. Both Dickens and Thackeray sinned in this respect through their perfectly evident portraiture of persons who could be identified. A writer in the Literary Era, after citing the offences of Thackeray. Disraeli and others, brings up the notable case of the schoolmaster in "Nicholas Nickleby," and says:

The grossest injury which Dickens ever inflicted on a fellow being was his too accurate portrait of an innocent man in his Squeers. That Yorkshire schoolmasters were, as a rule, cruel and wicked enough, it is true. But the particular schoolmaster, who was recognized and who recognized himself as the original Squeers, seems to have been an exception to the rule.

It will be remembered that Dickens and his illustrator travelled together to the north of England for the purpose of collecting material for "Nickleby," and especially for the Dotheboys episode. At Great Bridge they visited a boarding school known as Bowes Academy. The master, William Shaw, received the strangers with some hauteur, and did not as much as withdraw his eyes from the operation of penmaking during the interview.

"Phiz sketched him in the act. "Bos" described the act. The personal peouliarities of William Shaw were recognized in Squeers. Shaw became a butt of popular ridicule, lost his pupils and finally died of a broken heart. Yet there is abundant evidence to prove that he was a really excellent and kind-hearted man, who was made to suffer for the misdeeds of his neighbors.

Where's Riley ? From the Chicago Herald.
Ernest McGaffey is regarded by many as the fore-

BEBUFF FROM COLOMBIA. Declines to Grant Concession for a Coaling

Station in Almirante Bay. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- United States Minister Hart, at Bogota Colombia, has informed the State Department that the Colombian Government through its Minister of Foreign Affairs, has decl'ned to grant the United States a concession for the establishment of a coaling station on the shore of Almirante Bay n Chir qui Lagoon

The State Department is not uneasy over the refusal, and Minister Hart will continue to urge upon Colombia the necessity for granting the right to the United States to establish a coaling station if the Panama route is selected for an Isthmian canal on one of the islands in Panama Bay.

Señor Silva, the Colombian Minister, said to-day that the negotiations cooking to the concession in Almirante Bay had been in progress for more than a year. He would not discuss Colombia's reasons for declining to grant it but said that the refusal as far as concerns Almirante Bay, which is a long distance from the route of the Panama Canal would have no effect whatever on future negotiations looking to the acquirement by the United States of a coaling station in Panama Bay. That subject has not as yet been taken up by those members of the Isthmian Canal Commission who are holding almost daily conferences in Washington, but would be handled in due time and doubtless settled to the satisfaction of both Colombia and granting the right to the Un ted States to the satisfaction of both Colombia and

FOUR BABY LIONS.

One of the Attractions at the Elks' Midwinter Carnival in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- Four little behy lions and their mother, a big, tawny seven-year-old African lioness, promise to be one of the main attractions of the Elks' Midwinter Carnival, which opened at Convention Hall to-day. The lions were born in midwinter carnival surroundings, for their mother is a prominent member of Bostock & Ferar's trained animal show which is one of the features of the Elks' fair. The mother's name is Neilie. The quadruplets haven't been christened as

quadruplets haven't been christened as yet, but it seems to be the great desire of those who have talked to the keepers that one of the four be named "Teddy," and the keepers said to-day that this would probably be done.

The arrival of quadruplets was naturally an event of interest at Convention Hall yesterday. Such adjectives as "cute," "sweet," "dear," "adorable" and the like were severely overworked this afternoon by the young ladies who passed the lion cage. One fair maiden was about to feed one of the little lions a pound or so of gumdrops, when Nellie, who had been asleep in one corner of the cage, and one of the keepears who was chatting outside the rail, arrived on the scene simultaneously. Nellie got the gumdrops

STRONG IN WILLETT'S PLACE Art Commission Decides to Displace an

Audent Ex-Mayor for a Modern One. The Municipal Art Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday and decided to hang the painting of the late Mayor Strong in the place now occupied by the picture of Mayor Willett, who served between the years 1807 and 1810. This painting is hung in the ante-room immediately to the left of the door leading to the Mayor's room. Where the Willett portrait shall go will be determined at some other time. The Strong portrait bears a plate stating that Gen. Collis presented it. No other picture in the collection of past Mayors bears the donor's name.

EXPLOSION ON THE KEARSARGE. Bureting of a Five-Inch Gun on the Big

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Information has been received at the Navy Department that a five-inch gun on the Kearsarge exploded yesterday. The vessel was due to leave for

Guantanamo yesterday. The Kearcarge has been at San Juan for several weeks participating in man-cuvres and having gunnery practice. It was during the gun drills that one of the 5-inch guns burst near the muzzle. The report to the Navy Department shows that no one was injured. The Kearsarge sailed yesterday from San Juan for Guantanamo, Cuba.

Minister Conger Receives First Installmen

of Chinese Indemnity. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The State Department has just received a cable despatch from Minister Conger announcing the payment by China of the first installment payment by China of the first installment of the indemnity fund. The money, amounting to about \$100,000, was delivered to Minister Conger, and will be held by him until the International Banking Company qualifies as fiscal agent for the United States. It will then be turned over to that company for transmittal to this country.

The Nez Perces Dancing.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.
LEWISTON, Idaho, Jan. 50.—Two hundred Nez Perce Indians are engaged in a triba dance on Lapwai creek, fifteen miles from this city. The dance is the result of a coun cil that convened last week to discuss the proposed abandonment of the Lapwai agency and its transfer to the superintendent of Lapurai Indian Industrial School.

Lapwai Indian Industrial School.

The council expressed disapproval of the acts of Superintendent Voorhies, in charge of the school, and who has enforced the attendance of Indian children at school Resolutions were passed condemning the superintendent and asking that the agency remain separate. A delegation of Indians was appointed to visit Washington to make known their wishes. The council met five days ago, and the excitement of discussion gradually resulted in the wild, weird dance of the tribe.

days ago, and the extremely designed and gradually resulted in the wild, weird dance of the tribe.

George Moses, Philip McFarland and Peo-Peo-Kalipt, chiefs of the tribe, are participating in the dance. Guards have been stationed to prevent the Indians from receiving whiskey and precaution is taken to prevent depredations. A party arriving from the scene reports that the canons are echoing with the yells of the dancers. Superintendent Voorhies addressed the council during the early deliberations, but it seems was unable to influence the Indians.

Telephones in a Wolf Hunt.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
AURORA, Ill., Jan. 28.—Rural telephones were put to a new use in the country north-east of Aurora yesterday, when the hue and cry for a wolf hunt went over the wires and brought farmers out of their houses to scour

brought farmers out of their houses to soour the woods.

Large timber wolves have been roaming between Nelson's Lake and Sugar Grove for some months past. Seventeen pigs have been slaughtered and carried away on the Savoy farm, and numerous losses have been reported in pet stock. Efforts of the larmers to shoot or trap the wolves failed

Yesterday, when Jacob Beck, a farmer, stepped from his barn he came face to face with one of the animals. He ran to the house to get his gun, but the wolf by that time was fleeing down the road. Beck ran to his telephone and notified all the farmers living. The result was that the woods for a stretch of several miles were swarming with hunters and dogs, and after an exciting chase the beast was run to bay and killed in Harry Bliss's timber.

A Basking Shark Ashere in Florida. From the Florida Times-Union and Citisen

ORMOND, Jan. 27 .- On the beach about three miles north of the hotel, a fine speci-men of the Indo-Pacific basking snark hacome ashore. It is 18 feet 10 inches long come ashore. It is 18 feet 10 inches long, and a most formidable looking monster Evidently it had encountered an enemy possibly a swordfish, as a long gash on the side testified, and the fight had proved fatal one. Hundreds of people have been up to look at it, and much interest is manifested in the singular creature. A telegram was sent to the Smithsonian Institution telling of the find, and a reply was received asking that certain measurements be made, where the state of the smithsonian institution asking that certain measurements be made. asking that certain measurements be ma photograph taken and the skin with seems them. According to the books specimen of the fish is in any museum America. In 1828 one was presented to museum in Paris, and in 1868 the Bri